

C H A P.
IX.

be liable to said execution, in whatsoever hands or possession they may be found.

Sheriff may
cause goods,
&c. to be sold
at vendue,
&c.

VII. And be it further enacted, That the sheriffs of the several counties, where the money is not paid, may cause such goods, chattels, lands or tenements, to be sold at public vendue (after giving ten days notice thereof, excluding the day of notice and of sale) to the highest bidder, and shall and may retain sufficient in their hands to pay the debt and all costs, their own fees included, returning the overplus, if any, to the debtor, and shall forthwith pay such debt to the public treasury, and the costs to the attorney prosecuting the suit, or be liable at the next court to execution, and the office bond of such sheriff shall also be liable, if need be, and may be put in suit for recovery of such money so by him received.

C H A P. X.

An ACT for the special appointment of inspectors.

To be appointed in any of the counties by three or more justices. The act also directs the weights and scales to be repaired in the manner directed by the act of June, 1777, ch. 13.

C H A P. XI.

An ACT for the relief of John Veazey, and Thomas Brocchus Veazey, son and executor of John Veazey, deceased. PR.

C H A P. XII.

An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act to regulate the militia.

Expired with the principal act.

C H A P. XIII.

An ACT for enlarging the powers of the governor and council.

During an invasion of this or any adjoining state, they may arrest any person whose going at large they shall have good grounds to believe will be dangerous to the state, and to confine him in gaol, or other place, or to restrain him to certain limits, or to take security from him for his good behaviour; but whatever they shall do with him, they shall report him to the next general assembly. They shall also have the same authority as the judges in arresting, confining or binding over, for offences against the act to punish certain crimes and misdemeanors, &c. the act to punish certain crimes, and the 35th section of the act for the better security of the government; and they may order process from the courts in any recognizance by themselves taken.

For the suppression or prevention of insurrections or disturbances, they may call forth the militia without regard to classes, and station them at discretion, provided that no company or body shall be held to duty longer than two months for one service. They shall have full power to provide for and direct every thing necessary for the march and subsistence of such militia whilst on duty within the state, or until they shall arrive at the destined place, if out of the state. They have further a discretionary power, on any occasions where it may be deemed necessary for the service of this state, or of the union, to order on duty any company or detachment of the militia, and to draw on the treasurers to execute any of the powers with which they are invested by this or any other act.

They may, at discretion, provide well fixed arms, magazines of provisions, and all other things necessary for troops. They may export the produce of any of the states, and appoint a proper person, under their control, to manage the trade of the state, fit out its vessels of war, and transact all the business relative to the care of them. They may, in each county, make regulations for the impressing carriages, teams and drivers. They may, on any emergency, direct carriages, horses and drivers, boats with their hands, and other vessels, to be impressed and sent out of the state, for any time not exceeding a calendar month. They shall appoint a waggon-master, who is to act under their direction, and be intrusted with money, first giving bond with security for the faithful performance of his trust; and during the continuance of the act for the service of the United States, they may regulate the prices of live cattle, bacon, salted beef and pork, so that their rates shall not exceed the prices generally given by continental agents, nor be inferior to the rates established by the said act.

Lastly, their dignity is protected by arming them with authority to punish by a fine, not exceeding £. 300, or imprisonment, not exceeding two months, any misbehaviour committed in their presence during their sitting, and any contempt of their lawful authority.

All these powers, in the absence of the governor, may be exercised by the council alone.

To continue until the end of the next session. Continued by the act of June, 1778, ch. 7, until the end of the next session, when it expired.

The act of October, 1778, ch. 10, bears the same title, confers the same general powers, contains some particular directions, and was to continue until the end of the succeeding session. It had a similar continuance by the act of March, 1779, ch. 5, which gives other particular directions, and a similar continuance by the act of June, 1779, ch. 20; and it expired with the session of November following.

The last act for enlarging the powers of the governor and council is that of November, 1779, ch. 17, to which there is a supplement of the same session, ch. 34. It confers the same general powers as were given by the last act; and its supplement authorizes the executive at any time to impress carriages, teams and drivers, vessels and hands, for conveying the troops and baggage of the United States to any place in this or a neighbouring state, at such rates as the executive shall think just; and to make provision for the troops of our ally, his most christian majesty, whenever they may happen to be in the state.

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